

Published every Wednesday at Lumberton, N. C. at \$2.00 per year and \$1.00 for six months. It is published every week by a large number of the most intelligent people of Robeson county and a general circulation in all the surrounding counties, including Florence, Marion, Marlboro and Burlington, in South Carolina. The Robesonian is now in its twenty-eighth year and is no longer an experiment. It never missed a week until the death of its late owner and hopes to make a good future record. Particular attention will be given to keeping up the high standard of excellence it has attained as a purveyor of local news.

THE ROBESONIAN

ESTABLISHED 1870. Country, God and Truth. SINGLE COPIES 5 CENTS.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 10.

LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

WHOLE NO. 1414.

THE ROBESONIAN JOB OFFICE IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH Fast Presses and Excellent Machinery.

Everything is new and up to date, having just been received from the factories and foundries. A large stock of all kinds of paper just received. Your patronage is solicited.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING
BRINGS MANY A NEW BUSINESS;
ENLARGES MANY AN OLD BUSINESS;
PRESERVES MANY A LARGE BUSINESS;
REVIVES MANY A DIED BUSINESS;
RISKS MANY A LOST BUSINESS;
SAVES MANY A FAILING BUSINESS;
SECURES SUCCESS IN ANY BUSINESS.

"To advertise judiciously," use the columns of THE ROBESONIAN. It is published in one of the live and growing towns of North Carolina and circulates extensively among an intelligent and prosperous people, whose trade is well worth seeking and having.

TIME	1 INCH.	2 INCHES.	3 INCHES.	4 INCHES.	5 INCHES.	6 INCHES.	7 INCHES.	8 INCHES.	9 INCHES.	10 INCHES.	11 INCHES.	12 INCHES.
1 week	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00
2 weeks	\$1.75	\$3.50	\$5.25	\$7.00	\$8.75	\$10.50	\$12.25	\$14.00	\$15.75	\$17.50	\$19.25	\$21.00
3 weeks	\$2.25	\$4.50	\$6.75	\$9.00	\$11.25	\$13.50	\$15.75	\$18.00	\$20.25	\$22.50	\$24.75	\$27.00
4 weeks	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$8.25	\$11.00	\$13.75	\$16.50	\$19.25	\$22.00	\$24.75	\$27.50	\$30.25	\$33.00
5 weeks	\$3.25	\$6.50	\$9.75	\$13.00	\$16.25	\$19.50	\$22.75	\$26.00	\$29.25	\$32.50	\$35.75	\$39.00
6 weeks	\$3.75	\$7.50	\$11.25	\$15.00	\$18.75	\$22.50	\$26.25	\$30.00	\$33.75	\$37.50	\$41.25	\$45.00
7 weeks	\$4.25	\$8.50	\$12.75	\$17.00	\$21.25	\$25.50	\$29.75	\$34.00	\$38.25	\$42.50	\$46.75	\$51.00
8 weeks	\$4.75	\$9.50	\$14.25	\$19.00	\$23.75	\$28.50	\$33.25	\$38.00	\$42.75	\$47.50	\$52.25	\$57.00
9 weeks	\$5.25	\$10.50	\$15.75	\$21.00	\$26.25	\$31.50	\$36.75	\$42.00	\$47.25	\$52.50	\$57.75	\$63.00
10 weeks	\$5.75	\$11.50	\$17.25	\$23.00	\$28.75	\$34.50	\$40.25	\$46.00	\$51.75	\$57.50	\$63.25	\$69.00
11 weeks	\$6.25	\$12.50	\$18.75	\$25.00	\$31.25	\$37.50	\$43.75	\$50.00	\$56.25	\$62.50	\$68.75	\$75.00
12 weeks	\$6.75	\$13.50	\$20.25	\$27.00	\$33.75	\$40.50	\$47.25	\$54.00	\$60.75	\$67.50	\$74.25	\$81.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements to be published one month and under, must be paid for in advance. All advertising for a shorter time than three months is considered transient advertising. Accounts rendered quarterly for all advertisements published for a longer period of time.

Local advertisements appearing among reading matter will be charged 10 cents per line for each insertion.

Legal advertisements, such as administrators' notices, commissioners' notices, notices to creditors, etc., will be charged for at legal rates, except when they exceed a certain limit of space, in which case we reserve the right to fix our own price. All such business must be paid for in advance. The charge is very small and we cannot afford to take risks or wait the pleasure of our subscribers.

PROCTOR & MCINTYRE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Lumberton, N. C.

Practice in all the courts of the State. Prompt and painstaking attention given to all legal business.

McNEILL & McLEAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Offices in Shaw Building up stairs, North Corner, Lumberton, N. C.

Practice in State and Federal Courts. Prompt attention given to all legal business.

DR. EUGENE W. COMBE,
Dentist,
Up stairs in New Shaw Building, Lumberton, N. C.

Did You Know

that there was a difference in

QUININE?
Well, there is, and we sell only the very best at the same price others charge for the inferior article.

T. A. NORMENT, JR. & CO.
G. W. McQUEEN.
THE LUMBERTON BARBER.

When you wish an easy shave, as good as barber ever gave, just call on me at my saloon. At morning, eve or noon; I cut and dress the hair with grace. To suit the contour of the face.

My room is neat and towels clean, scissors sharp and razors keen. And everything I think you'll find To suit the face and please the mind. And all my act and skill can do, If you just call I'll do for you.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Bites, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no cure required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by T. H. Pope & Co.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The Sugar Trust knew what it wanted put into the Dingley bill, asked for it, and got it. That is a shorter history of the transaction than some others now being printed but it's the whole story.

A traveling evangelist in the West has an assistant stationed outside his meeting places, and every time he brings a fresh singer down he signals to this man, who sends up a sky rocket, though whether this is to notify the Lord or the public is not stated.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company will celebrate the fiftieth year of its existence on May 27 next at Hamburg, and the Emperor is expected to be present at the public feast. A banquet will be given on board the company's steamer Augusta Victoria, Capt. Kacmpf.

State Auditor Ayer has received a letter from a Minnesota man asking whether a Northern or Western man could live here among the Southern people. He says that Minnesota has had continuous winter since last October, that the snow is three feet deep, and that a farmer cannot make enough to keep him warm and decently clothed.

Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, probably the foremost editor in the United States, will deliver the literary address at the Salem Female Academy commencement this year. Col. McClure is a warm friend of the South and is held in high esteem by our people. He has visited North Carolina several times and has said many kind things about the State. Salem Female Academy is fortunate in securing him as an orator.

Chairman Dingley gleefully asserts that the taxes to be levied by his tariff bill will bring into the Treasury over one hundred million dollars of increased revenue. There is to be no further check upon extravagance. Instead of deficits, we shall have surpluses. This is only another way of saying that hereafter the deficits shall be in the pockets of taxpayers, and the surpluses in the pockets of public stipendiaries. By so much as the Dingleys have caused to exult the masses have reason to despond.

William F. Curtis writes to the Chicago Record: "In 1890 James McCree, the New York merchant, came to Washington and told the committee on Ways and Means that if it adhered to the high rates on textile fabrics and other dress goods and household necessities imposed by the McKinley bill, and women of the country would defeat the Republican party at the next election. The same prophecy is made to-day concerning the Dingley bill, which is even worse in many respects than that which bears McKinley's name."

Some time ago we proved to the entire satisfaction of all the Freylerians that St. Patrick was a Presbyterian, and now come the Rev. Dr. Dean's excellent sermon. It means that if it adheres to the high rates on textile fabrics and other dress goods and household necessities imposed by the McKinley bill, and women of the country would defeat the Republican party at the next election. The same prophecy is made to-day concerning the Dingley bill, which is even worse in many respects than that which bears McKinley's name."

In advocating the reduction of cotton acreage for the coming crop, the New Orleans States makes the following pertinent point: "In all the appeals that have been made to the farmers, and the arguments advanced why they should diversify their crops, lessen the cotton acreage, we do not remember to have seen any reference to what strikes us as a matter of the gravest import. It is a universally conceded fact that Europe is now aslumbering volcano that may burst into terrible eruption at any day or hour. In such event the price of provisions would go up like a rocket, and the price of cotton come down like a stick. In what grievous plight the Southern farmer would then be it needs no seer to tell."

Maj. C. Dowd tells a Charlotte News reporter that he expects his life of Senator Vance to be ready by the end of May. The book includes 350 pages; the cheaper edition will be sold at \$1.50 and the edition in better binding at \$2.50. The book will be illustrated with numerous portraits and views. Portraits of all the Vance family will be included. There will be three portraits of Senator Vance, one as a young man, one taken at about forty years of age, and his last photograph. There will be views of Vance's birthplace, his first law office, his residence here and his mountain home, "Gombroom." Practically all the photographs have been secured, and Maj. Dowd will at once send the views on to the engravers.

Few people remember that Lafayette received for his services in America a sum of money which, whether adequate or not was of very considerable proportions. A reminder of this fact has just been discovered in the treasury department at Washington, it being the warrant issued in 1825 by William H. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing Thomas Tuller Tucker, the treasurer of the Gen. Lafayette, to order \$200,000 being the amount allowed him in consideration of his services and sacrifices in the war of the Revolution, pursuant to an Act of Congress concerning him, approved 28th of December, 1824, agreeably to a certificate of the comptroller of the treasury, dated January 8, 1825, recorded by the register, copy whereof is filed in my office. The document is badly torn and much faded, but it is still legible, and on its back is endorsed: "Received payment January 11, 1825. Lafayette."

HARRY SKINNER'S "SOMETHING BETTER."

The Norfolk Landmark says: The Hon. Harry Skinner, of North Carolina, has what we regard as a wonderful scheme for the establishment of "true-bimetallism." Mr. Skinner is a Populist, and the scheme is worthy of him. The idea is as old as the hills, but Mr. Skinner is as happy over it as a child with a new toy. He never heard of it before, evidently. The theory has been discovered many a time before Mr. Skinner ever saw the light of day.

The great scheme is that of "composite money." We remember that one of our own readers interrogated the Landmark about it during the last campaign. Mr. Skinner's plan is to issue certificates valued at 100 cents each, and calling for redemption by the government, the bearer being guaranteed fifty cents in gold and fifty cents in silver. This is a very attractive proposition, and, according to Mr. Skinner, it will be difficult for even single-gold-standard men "to successfully oppose" it. "If the silver depreciates," we are told, "the gold will surely appreciate, and thus the combined value of the two metals equalizes the face value of the bi-metallic certificates, and keeps its face value at 100 cents."

One hundred cents in what? Suppose that you have a dollar composed of fifty cents' worth of silver and fifty cents' worth of gold, the bullion value of the two components being exactly equal. Then suppose that silver declines twenty per cent. in value as compared with gold. Then the 50 cents worth of silver is worth only 40 cents in gold, whereas the 50 cents worth of gold is worth 62.5 cents in silver. This makes the great bi-metallic dollar worth 112.5 cents in silver and 90 cents in gold—100 cents in nothing. The only theory by which the scheme could be made to work would be for gold to advance 20 per cent. in potatoes, for instance, whenever silver declines 20 per cent. in the same vegetable, which is hardly reasonable, to say the least. Congressman Skinner would do well to polish his scheme with a little more thought. It is hoped that he will not become hopelessly involved in its meshes.

There are some certainties that are intolerable. One of those is this above, inflicted by your esteemed contemporary, the Norfolk Landmark. The brain of the Hon. Harry Skinner has just conceived and brought forth; from that Jovial front there has just leapt forth a full-pamphlet Minerva, the second born child of a great Populist mind—the "something better" that has so long been the leading plank of all Populist platforms. Harry Skinner, as all the world knows, glories in the title of "The Father of the Sub-Treasury." The sub-Treasury plan was the first-born son of his thought. The child was comely and good to look upon. Everybody said it was just like its father. That was complimentary enough. For while all the Carthage of Populism looked upon the sub-Treasury plan as the young Hannibal that would some day throw off the Roman yoke of Wall street. But one day somebody said something about "something better." The sub-Treasury plan was good, of course, but there might be "something better." From that day the sub-Treasury plan pined. It sickened and died from sheer jealousy of a yet unborn "something better." Then the Hon. Harry Skinner was stricken in his dear heart. But as he was the "Father of the Sub-Treasury Plan," he determined in his inmost being that if there were to be any "something better," he would be the father of that, too. And so he is. He has just become "The Father of Practical Bi-Metallism," the "something better" of Populism. Hence, we say it is intolerably cruel in our Virginia contemporary to discount this half white and half yellow kid of Harry's, or to discourage the father in the full pride of paternity.

Why will you grow bitter nauseating tonics when Gray's Tasteless Chili Tonic is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price 50 cents.

The coal operators of Johnson county, Tenn., announce that on April 14, 000 miners will be put to work in the new canal coal fields on Greasy Creek and that inside of sixty days this number will be greatly increased.

THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

The local newspaper is the truest representative of the town or city in which it is published. It speaks for and presents its city, as it were, in a mirror to all the country. Every day or week of the year it proclaims to the world the merits and demerits of the place where it is published. In a large measure the city is judged abroad by its local newspaper. If the paper exerts a favorable impression abroad and is well known, then the city, too, will enjoy in a measure the same sort of reputation. It is not so much the readers of the newspaper abroad that give it character and standing, as exchanges. If the paper obtains a high place in the esteem of the whole newspaper press, the city in which it is published shares in a considerable measure the same sort of reputation. If the paper is of a character to make it often quoted, the name of its city becomes familiar to the world. By the character of the local paper the character of its city is very largely judged by the whole newspaper press of the country. So, then, the fortunes of a city are much involved in the newspaper press.

The character of the local paper is determined almost wholly by the support it receives. If the merchants and business men of its town are liberal, enterprising, far-seeing citizens, who appreciate the value of a local newspaper and give to it a generous patronage, then it will be worthy of its city. If, on the other hand, the support given is scant, then an unfavorable impression of the town is every day carried to all parts of the country.

We state the truth when we say that not a dollar is paid to the well conducted local newspaper that does not come back to its city in ten-fold value. We state another fact when we say that for presenting to the public nearly all kinds of legitimate advertising, there isn't another medium in the world so effective and so economical as the local newspaper. The great merchants of this country who have amassed millions of wealth, relied on the newspaper almost wholly for their advertising.

HISTORY OF THE STATE.

Judge Walter Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, is now writing a history of this State. It is to be a school book and will be published by the University Publishing Company.

It will contain about 450 pages, of which about 100 pages have already been printed. The book will probably be issued from the press during the month of August.

In addition to being printed in the most attractive style, this history will be handsomely illustrated with one dozen maps and about 200 engravings, including pictures of all the Governors of the State and other distinguished citizens.

There is no man in the State more eminently fitted, by his education, his sympathies and his opportunities for research, than is Judge Clark for this work, which he has undertaken.

The people of North Carolina will rejoice to hear that a history of the State is being written by this talented man.

SCHOOL LAW INTERPRETED.

The new school law passed by the last General Assembly was the most far reaching and probably the most salutary measure passed by the body. The bill was drawn by Senator George E. Butler, of Sampson county, and has received the endorsement of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as well as the prominent educators of the State, and was reported favorably by the Senate and House Educational committees and the sub-committee on Education to which it was referred for inspection.

The bill is a thorough revision of the public school system of the State and we give below the chief features of the bill:

1st. It provides for a State Board of School Examiners consisting of three professional teachers to be appointed by the State Board of Education. They meet upon the call of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is ex-officio chairman of the Board of Examiners, and their duties are to prepare courses of reading and professional study for teachers, and to outline methods of teaching and school government. They are further empowered to prepare annually a set of examinations to be submitted to the County Supervisor of schools in each county on the second Thursday in July of each year, and teachers passing a satisfactory examination are granted a Life Certificate by the State Board of Examiners—but said certificates are to be renewed every five years by the said board, provided the teacher makes an affidavit that he has been actually engaged in teaching since receiving such certificate.

2nd. It abolishes the office of County Examiners—and re-establishes County Board of Education, and gives them the power together with the Clerk of the Court and Register of Deeds to elect a County Supervisor of schools. The duties of a County Supervisor are to examine teachers, to sign all orders drawn upon the school fund of the county, to supervise the schools of his county, and to be secretary of the Board of Education.

3rd. It requires the County Board of Education to divide their county into as many school districts as there are townships in said county, but allows as many school houses in each district as may be necessary for the accommodation of both races, provided a greater number of schools are not established than will give to each district an average of fewer than sixty-five pupils.

4th. It abolishes all public school committees for each race as now provided by law, and provides instead, for the appointment, by the County Board of Education, of five intelligent business men favorable to public education, who are to act as school commissioners for both races in each township district.

5th. It requires the school fund of each county to be apportioned to each district per capita, and the committee are then to re-allocate this sum to the various schools, white and colored in their district, so that each school shall have the same length of school term, and in making said apportionment the committee are to have proper regard for the grade of work to be done and the qualifications of the teachers required in each school, white and colored in the district.

6th. It abolishes third grade teachers' certificates and makes the same requirements for the first grade and second grade certificates as are now provided by law, and requires an examination fee of \$1.00 from each teacher on the second Thursday in July, September and April, each year, and a fee of \$1.50 from each teacher provided they require an examination at any other time than named above. The fees from the examination of teachers are required to be placed in the general school fund of the county.

7th. It provides for a Teacher's Institute for each race to be held annually, of at least one week's duration, conducted by the County Supervisor of Schools or some practical educator.

CAUSE AND PROPER COMPLAINT TO THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The author of this bill claims that this bill has eliminated the undesirable features of our former school laws in this State, and will establish a new system that will not only revolutionize the public schools of the State, but will provide for the constitutional requirements of a four months school for each district—without necessarily increasing our present rate of taxation.

The most desirable features of the bill are:

1st. That it establishes the township system and thereby abolishes weak districts, a feature in our former school law that made it necessary for one third of our school fund to be given to weak districts to equalize their school term and while the legislature, each session would increase the rate of taxation for the public schools, yet the number of school districts increased in a greater ratio, and hence our school term was never lengthened. It is claimed that the provisions of this bill providing against the formation of weak districts will alone give us a four months public school in the State.

2nd. That it guards against the appointment of ignorant and incompetent colored or white teachers, thereby lengthening the school term by properly adjusting the salaries of teachers to the grade of work required in the school. It insures the same length of school term to each school, but not necessarily the same apportionment of money to each school—in as much as schools of primary grade and small attendance do not require the same grade of work and qualifications by the teacher, that schools of higher grade and larger attendance do. The bill is designed to simplify our public school system and make our schools more efficient by placing the management of our schools in the hands of fewer, but more competent officials.

HOW TO BECOME A MILLIONAIRE.

Russell Sage, who has accumulated millions himself, and should therefore be competent to advise of bringing up a millionaire:

In a country so full of opportunities as this more young men than do might become millionaires, if from the beginning they were taught the value of money.

It seems to me to be easier to teach a young man to become a millionaire than how to use his inherited millions. If you will take a retrospective view of the young men who have inherited the millions their fathers or grandfathers worked hard to accumulate you will find that very few of them have been anything but spendthrifts.

If I were bringing up a young man to be a millionaire, or to put it differently, if a young man whom I was bringing up was to inherit millions I should want him to feel that he was only a trustee for those millions. If his fortune consisted of large factories I would bring him up to feel that he must continue to run those factories as well as himself.

If his fortune was represented by railroads, by cattle ranches, by mines, or by farms, or by large city real estate, I would have him so brought up that he would through life manage those interests so they would contribute to the material welfare of the largest number of people. I would teach him that the trust clarity is to keep men employed, that by managing his affairs and his industries on true business principles he is sure to keep his different interests going and in this way keep the largest number of men employed.

FOUNDING THE OFFICE SEEKER.

The Kansas City Journal, a good Republican, makes these superior reflections upon office holders, reflections such as appear soon after the beginning of every Administration and are solemnly mumbled by hundreds of worthy journalists and same men:

"President McKinley and his Cabinet have been at considerable pains to let the office seekers know that there isn't much in store for them. Announcement has been made that the additions to the civil service list will stand. This takes a very large number of expected plans completely out of reach. The Postmaster-General has given notice that fourth class Postmasters will be permitted to serve their full term of four years. Another large addition to the forbidden fruit is thereby made. The President has established a rule that applicants must first get the indorsement of their Senators or Representatives in Congress before their claims will be considered. It is also semi-officially given out that the matter of patronage will not be extensively entered into until the pressing business before the administration is disposed of.

"But in spite of all these chilling assurances the ardor of the office seeker is not cooled. He is in Washington in full force, and he is industriously at work. It is said the President and his private secretary are showing signs of wear from his ceaseless importunities. Every minute that the President will consent to listen to him is fully occupied. He is always pressing for an audience, and often succeeds in enroaching on time that was intended to be spent in a more important way. Mr. McKinley is declared to be a very approachable man. This is to his credit, and the country is pleased to hear such reports. But the President owes it as a duty to both himself and the country to keep the office seeker at bay."

Is it possible that the numerous newspaper articles in reproach of office seekers are kept "standing" for four years? They have a tired look, and they succeed in transferring it to the reader. What do these quadrennial homilies on the impudence and wickedness of the office seekers in daring to ask for a Federal job, and on the necessity of protecting the President from them amount to? Is it wrong to seek for office? Is it dishonorable or degrading or unworthy to want a Federal office? To say so would be an insult to the United States. Mr. McKinley was an office seeker himself a few months ago, as he had a right to be but no more right than any other man has; and these so much decried and belabored office seekers are as much entitled to respectful treatment as he was and is, or any other office holder of high or low degree. One of the President's constitutional duties is to make appointments to office; and persons who want to see him about appointments, have a right to see him at suitable times. Their business with him is legitimate Government business as much as anything else is.

As for the civil service examination system, it is virtually without many thousand appointments from the proper appointing officers, and we do not believe that the common sense of the American people will put up with the Chinese abomination permanently; but be good enough to remember that every person who tries to get office on the classified civil service is an office seeker. Why it is more iniquitous to seek office in Washington now than to have sought office previously on a civil service examination, the commentators on twelfth and twelfth-december may be able to tell.

The office seeker has as much right to seek as the office holder has to hold, and the musty infelicitousness of him are a weariness to the flesh and a waste of good time.

Over 1,000,000 cat skins are used every year in the fur trade.

The Maine bear is fast becoming a tradition. There is talk of abolishing the \$5 bounty on bear.

A Philadelphia woman has sued her heartless husband for divorce because he has forbidden her to eat pie.

NOTHING TO ME.

"It's nothing to me," the beauty said, With a careless look of her pretty head. "The man is weak who can't refrain From the step you say is fraught with pain."

It was something to her in after years, When her eyes were dimmed with burning tears. And she watched, in lonely grief with dread, And she started to hear a staggering tread.

"It's nothing to me," the mother said, "I have no fear that my boy will tread The downward path of sin and shame. And crush my heart and darken my name."

It was something to her when her only son From the path of life was early won, And madly quailed of the flowing bowl. Then—a ruined body and shipwrecked soul.

"It's nothing to me," the merchant said As over the ledger he bent his head; "I'm busy to-day with tare and tret, I have no time to fume and fret."

It was something to him when over the wire A message came from a funeral pyre— A drunken conductor had wrecked the train— His wife and child were among the slain.

"It's nothing to me," a young man cried, In his eye was a flash of scorn and pride. "I heed not the dreadful things you tell; I can rule myself, I know full well!"

'Twas something to him when in prison he lay, The victim of drink, life ebbing away, As he thought of his wretched child and wife, And the mournful wreck of his wasted life.

It is nothing to us who'd gladly sleep While the cohorts of death their vigils keep. Alluring the youth and thoughtless to grind in their midst a grist of sin? It is something for us—for us all to stand

And clasp by faith our Savior's hand; To learn to labor, live and fight, On the side of God and changeless right. —Scottish Reformer.

THIRTEEN GRAVE MISTAKES.

To yield to immaterial trifles. To look for perfection in our own actions. To endeavor to mould all dispositions alike. To expect uniformity of opinion in this world. To expect to understand everything. To believe only what our finite minds can grasp. To look for judgment and experience in youth. To measure the enjoyment of others by our own. Not to be allowances for the infirm. To worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied. To consider everything impossible that we cannot perform. Not to alleviate all that needs alleviation, as far as lies in our power. It is a great mistake to set up your own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly.